NEW YORK HERRED FRIDAY JUNE 27, 1862.

THE ADVANCE OF MCLELLAN.

urther Particulars of the Fight on Wednesday.

Brilliant Conduct of the Union Troops.

The Rebel Camp Occupied by General Hooker's Division.

General McClellan Present During the Engagement.

of Some of the Wounded Union Heroes,

McCleblan's Bradquarters, June 25-Evening. al Hooker, at nine o'clock this morning, advance

on, with the view of occupying a new position The result was that his treops met with a most deterance from the enemy, which lasted until four Pelock in the afternoon; but the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men. ing the day everything indicated a general engage.

The troops all fought as gallantly as ever. The loss on our side will be about two hundred killed and wounded

Captain Rafferty, of the Second Excelsior regiment d in the leg.

oes among the officers in the First Massachusetts nt, which suffered the most, is as follows:—

ain Carruth, wounded in the breast

ain Chamberlain, wounded in the face. mant Thomas, wounded in the arm, amputated.

nant Parkerson, wounded in the leg. iled is small, most of our men being wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own. The camp of the rebels in front of General Hooker was

captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The woods in ervening between our troops and the enemy prevented he result of our artillery firing from being known.

Two Napoleon twelve-pounders, under Captain De Bussy, succeeded in getting through the swamp during my to capture them resulted in their being driven

The result of to-day is highly important to the hea If the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to our troops beyond the swamp. eral McClellan was present during the whole day

g the shore, as if anxious to co quarters to undertake to open up communication with her, and left the camp of General Cacey's division on

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE GUN-BOAT JACOB EELL AND THE REBEL BATTERY ON WARKING BLUFF.

UNITED STATES STRAMER JACOB BELL, JAMES RIVER, June 21, 1862.

Yesterday, in obedience to your order, I proceeds with the despatches up the river to the Monitor. Or ed upon by two batteries, three guns each, of twelve ders, and about five hundred sharpshooters. The channel being very narrow, and being obliged to go within a few feet of the bluff, I suffered severely. The hall of

A shet, however, came and carried away the rudde shains, and my vessel got ashore in front of the batteries ed to go by ; so manned my guns, steaming

until opened upon, though the upper battery raked upon we headed towards it, which, from the nature of the as we headed towards it, which from the nature of the giver. I had to do; but we stood on under their fire for about five minutes; which I considered better, as I had no idea of retreating until my duties were personned, and as long as my vessel lested. As soon as we got up to the upper battery the lower battery raked us aft, doing more damage to the upper works than the other. I think we should not have been damaged so much had it not been for our getting shore directly in front of them, giving them but a few feet between us and their guns.

"The officers and men behaved with their accustomed so incess and efficiency, and promptly responded to the creder "man the battery," though under a heavy fire of generatory.

pendetry.

A shot has penetrated the flange of the port wheel, eracking it in several places. It will not do for me to be many sea way, as we will lose the wheel. The starboard side of the pilot house was carried away, together with two iron places. In fact the apper works are completely piddled. One shot struck the valve stem, bending it, which slowed us down, fortunately not stopping the engine. As you ordered me to return after delivering the deepatches, we passed the battery again after night, but were not fired at.

Ten shots struck the vessel in all, to say nothing of the quantity of bullets in the woodwork from the sharp-shooters; but no one was injured on board.

Yery respectfully, your obelient gervant.

E. P. McCREA, Lieut. Commanding.

Commander J. P. Gillis, commanding naval forces in James rivor.

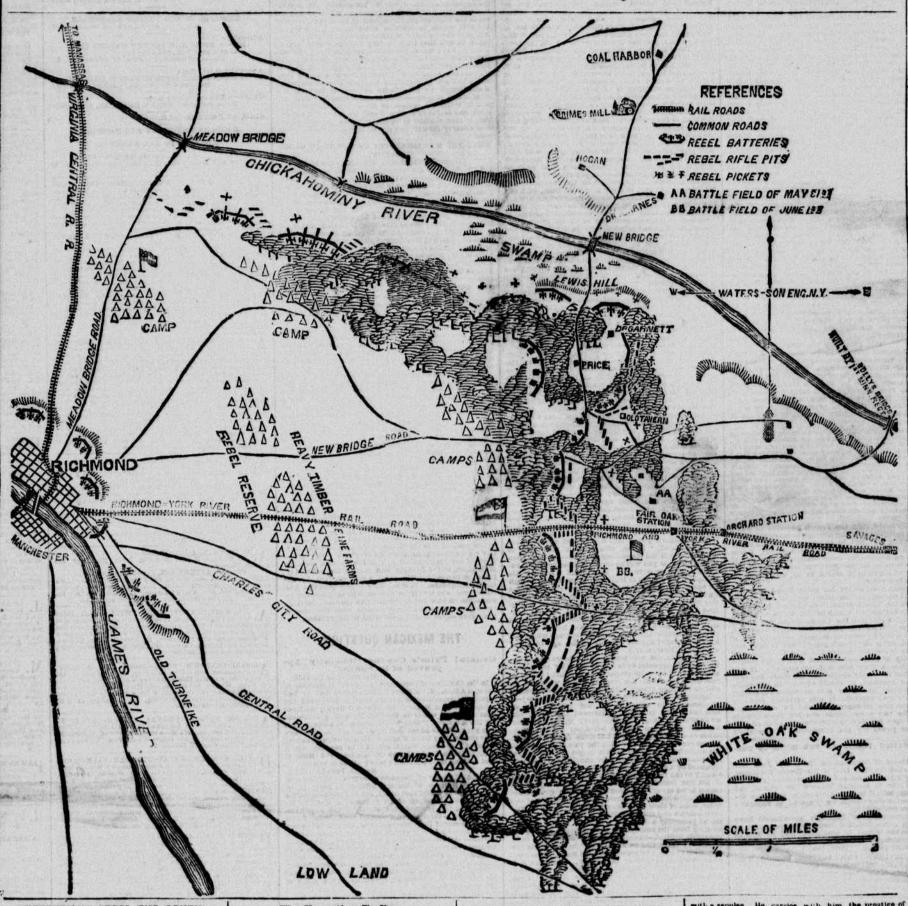
BANGOR, Me., June 26, 1862. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Main Telegraph Company, holden in this city yesterday, thi Sollowing gentlemen were manimously elected directors for the ensuing year:— Hiram O. Alden, James White, Belfast; Albert W.

Pame, Jacob A. Smith, Albert Holton, Bangor; Joseph S. Bediew, Wm. P. Merrill, Pertland; Aaron Hayden, East-port, Edward O Brien, Thomaston

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Airam O. pictor Bertstein and Lementer for the strains land,

Position of the Formidable Rebel Batteries and Earthworks in Major General McClellan's Front.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.



INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

to His Troops-The Enemy's Loss in the Battle, of Fair Oaks-Reported Withdrawal of the Union Forces from Chat-tanooga—Arrival of the British Steamer Memphis at Charleston, &c., &c.

CITY POINT, Va., June 26, 1862. Last evening one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the February road, but without any easualties on the side of the rebels, according to

General Longstreet issued a flaming address to his nent, inciting them to new deeds of heroism, and advis-ing them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the robel losses at the battle of Fair oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and bettalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing of five thousand, eight hundred and

The rafe of postage on letters in the "Southern confe

About ten o'clock this morning a conveyance arrived at City Point with Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Sykes, of the rebelarmy, who return under their parole of honer to Fort Warren, the rebel government having decided not to make any individual exchanges un-til the United States government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

General Prentiss and fifty other federal officers, taken

A despatch from Chattaneoga says the federals have stampeded from that place, leaving their camp and

The Chapleston Mercury says all was quiet at James sland on Sunday; but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks. CHARLESTON, June 24, 1862.

The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool to Charlesto fin Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Mem phis is a new iron steamer.

Splendid Testimonial to Captain Ring-

gold.
Captain Cadwallader Ringgold, of the frigate Sabine, is to be the recipient to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of a magnificent sword, the manufacture of Tiffany & Co., as a testimonial for his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the Governor (four bundred souls) from a watery grave in the midst of a raging storm. The sword has been on exhibition at the store of the Mesura. Tiffany for the past few days, and several who examined it declared that it was a perfect gem in its way. It is com-posed of solid silver. The top of the "grip," or place for the hand, is ornamented with a figure of the head of Neptune, and the guard of the grip is adorned with oak for the hand, is ornamented with a figure of the head of Neptune, and the guard of the grip is adorned with oak leaves, artistically entwined so as to make them appear as natural as possible. The grip is composed of solid silver. On the top of the grip, connecting with the head, is a fall anchor, adorned by a laured wreath. At the end of the guard is the figure of a spread engle. The bands are heavily chased, with a fall anchor on each side. The tail pace bears representations of an anchor, a traient and a dolphin, and both bands and grad are heavily gilt. Between the first and second bands of the acabbard is a yery well executed representation of the rescues of the crow of the Governor, and underneath the following inscription:—"To Captain Cadwalleder Ringgold, United States Navy, frigate Sabine, by the battation of United States Navy, frigate Sabine, by the battation of United States markers rescued by his guilantsy from the foundering transport Governor, on the highly of the 2d of Newmers, 1801." The blade is gift edged and has on one side a statue of Captain Ringgold. The aword case is of reserved, and the whole thing coust \$505. On the guard of the grip is the following inscription.—

Altiction's some are brothers in discress.

A brother to relieve how exquisite the blies.

Major Garland, of the markers, will make the presentation to day.

The Execution To-Day.

ution of William H. Hawkins, the negro cock who was convicted of the murder of Captain William the yard of the City Prison to-day. The necessary preparations for the eccasion were completed yesterday by the United States Marshal, and, unless a reprieve 1

the United States Marshal, and, unless a reprieve i granted, which is not at all probable, the unfortunate man will suffer the extreme penalty of the law this foremon. The gallows—the same upon which Gordon, the slave dealer, was executed—has been erected in the south yard, and the usual arrangements have been made for the admission of a number of speciators, including the press, the coroner's jury, At.

During his incarceration in the Tombs, and especially since his sentence. Hawkins has manifested a spirit of resignation and cheerfulness which have won for him the esteem and sympathy of his juliers. Mr. Sutton, the Warden of the prison, says the conduct of the condemned has been unexceptionable, and that he never came across a mpre intelligent negro in the whole course of his avocation. On Weinesday the United States bistrict Attorney visited Hawkins in his cell, and conversed with him for an hour or more upon the subject of the trial and the approaching execution. When asked if he anticipated any hope of his sentence being communed, he replied in the negative, and said he had made up his mind for the worst. For several days past he has been in close communion with his spiritual advisor, Rev. Mr. Garnett (colored), to whom be manifests greateourition for his past sins and wickedness. The revoreing gentleman visited the condemned again yesterday morning, and romained with him during the greater part of the day. At the request of the primoner, the clergyman called again less evening, and made arrangements to stay with the culprit until all was over.

Hawkins is a native of Rhode Island, and is about thirty-four years of age. He is about five feet seven inches in height, weight about 170 pounds, and is a fine specimen of the Airican race, both physically and milleretually. During his imprisonment his appetite has never falled him, and at no time has he been heard to complain of his health.

The Coming Fourth of July.

18 THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY TO BE CREETED?—ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

A week from to-day we shall celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of the independence of our glorious country from the domineering rule of the British crown. In view anniversary of the independence of our glorious sountry from the domineering rule of the British crown. In view of the momentous events at present transpiring on this continent, the anniversary of our national holiday ought this year to be celebrated with additional rejoicings and celef. The almost uninterrupted series of successes which have attended our arms during the last tweive months demand that the day shall be joyously celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land, as, in all probability, the black imp of secession will then be laid low, and his shadow disappear from the land in the blaze of glory with which the glorious Fourth ought to be celebrated. The whole world with anxious eyes is striving to get a glimpse of the real situation of affairs in this country. The coming Fourth will be a good time to show them what has been done, and by the radiance shed around from innumerable fireworks let them see that the glorious Union will and can be preserved. Anything which shall tend to defract from the proper observance of the day will undoubtedly be soverely communited on by all classes. On the 16th ingst the Board of Councilmen passed a resolution appropriating \$8,000 for the purpose of celebrating the day. The paper was sent to the Board of Aldermen, who have not as yet taken any action on it. On two occarious it has been brought up, and then laid over. This course was taken with it at their meeting yesterday, and unless it is acted on at the meeting of the Roard to be held on Monday noxt, we shall have no municipal celebration of the day in this city. The great objection to its adoption by the Board of Aldermen is that the magnity believe the amount to be too large. This can, however, be castly remoded at their next meeting. majority believe the amount to be too in ge. This can, however, be easily remedied at their next meeting, when a smaller amount can be appropriated, and our citizens be gratified with the usual pyroteching declays. Result of the Billiard Match at Boston.

Bosrox, June 26, 1802.
The billiard match, carum game of 1.500 points, was played last night between Wm. Golthwait, of Hoston nd John Deery, of New York. The game was carefully

contested, occupying from eight till two o'clock, when Golthwait won by 250 points. Sr. Jones, N. F., June 25, 1862. The steam-ship St. Andrew. from Glasgow June 11, for the powe is anticipated.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "ARMY OF VIRGINIA."

General Pope Assigned to the Command of McDowell's, Banks' and Fremont's Corps.

SKETCH OF GEN. POPE'S CAREER,

The forces under Major Genera's Frement, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has especially assigned by the President to the chief comfirst army corps, to be commanded by General Fremont. army corps, and are to be commanded by him. The orces under General McDowell constitute the third army

Sketch of General John Pope. Major General John Pope is a man nearly forty years of age, a native of Kentucky, but a citizen of lilinois and a graduate of West Point, which academy he entered in large class, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering that service as a brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was engaged in Mexico, and was brevetted a first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Mon-tercy—the brevet bearing date from September 23, 1846. for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1840 he conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition, having accomplished which he acted as topo-graphical engineer in New Mexico until 1863, when he was assigned to the command of one of the expeditions to survey the route of the Pacific Railront. From 1864 to 1859 he was engaged in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, during which time—viz: on the 1st of July, 1856—he took the actual rank of captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers. On the 17th of May, 1861-was made a brigadier general of volunteers. He held a command in Missouri for some time before he became particularly noted; but when General Hallock took charge of the disorganized department, he, having great confidence in Brigadier General Pope, gave him the charge of the district of Central Missour!. This was in December, 1861. On the 17th of that month he scattered the rebel camp at Shawnee Moun 1, teking '150 pri-soners and most of the enemy's wagons, tents, baggage, herses," &c. On the 1 ith he su prised another camp near Milerd, took some 1,300 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, sixty-five wagons and a large quantity of tente, baggage and supplies. He also seized two tons of gunpowds: This compages crove Price below the Osage river, which he never again crossed. Having cleared this district, he was next appointed to clear thanstern Missouri. On the 23d of February, 1862, he reached Commerce with a small force. He there gathered his men together, and in six days marched to New he men tegether, and in six days marched to New Madrid. This place soon fell into his hands, and shortly siter, comparatively speaking, he cut that noted canal which caused the downfall of Island No. 10. For this masterpiece he was made a m jor general. He was next appeared to act at the head of a corps to co-operate with Halleck in the reduction of torinth. After the evacuation, his remarkable pursuit and capture of part of Beautica, his remarkable pursuit and capture of p

ne-a secreption. One great resource in the military

success, and by the past we may safely judge of the

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Flag Officer Davis-City-Barbarity of the Rebels, &c. WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.
The following official report of Flag Officer Davis ha

The following official report of Flag Officer Davis has been received at the Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BERFOR, }

Size—The Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding G. W. Blodgett, arrived here to day from White river. She brings information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth, the first of which mounted four Parrott gans, and the second three forty-two pounder ridled gans. Three gans, it is understood, were taken from the gunboat Mariposa, which, after being diamantled, was sunk. There is now but one gunboat remaining in White river, the Foutcharteain, mounting three or five gans, and having her machinery protected by iron and cotton.

The enemy has attempted to block up the river by driving piles and by sinking boats, but no serious obstructions have yet been discovered.

The Conestoga will return to White river to-night with reinforcements, accompanied by an additional transport, laden with commissory stores.

The victory of St. Charles, which has probably given us the command of White river, and secured our communication with Con. Curtis, will be unallowed with recreative and the second of the command of White river, and secured our communication with Con. Curtis, will be unallowed with recreative to the content of the command of White river, and secured our communication with Con. Curtis, will be unallowed with recreative to the command of the command o

hospital boat. Among the latter is Capt. Killy. They premise to do well. Three officers and twenty-two men escaped uninjured.

After the explosion took place the wounded men were shot by the coemy while in the water, and the boats of the Conestoga, Lexington and St. Louis, which went to the assistance of the scaled and drowing men of the Mound City, were fired into, both with great gaus and muskets, and were disabled, and one of them forced on shore to prevent rinking.

The forts were commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Fry, late of the United States Navy, who is now a prisoner and wounded.

The department and the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled, under similar circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th inst. Several poer fellows, who expired stirrily after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die when they were told that the victory was ours.

I have the honor to be, very respect uity, your obedient servant,

Flag Officer Commanding Western F ottlia.

To Hon, Grown Wellers, Secretary of the Navy.

The Turf.

The Turf. PASSION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROT-NING.
THURSDAY, June 26.—Handicap stake \$375, mile heats,

that was required to determine who should have the stake. The loser was a great favorite previous to the start, ten to one being current on her winning the race, and her defeat was attributed more to accident than to a want of speed. Relances, however, made very good time. The public will be better able to be go of the marc's capabilities when she text makes her as pearance on the track. She can undoubtedly do better than she did yesterday. She broke up as soon as the word was given, Rellance opening a space of life yeards better she recovered. He was more than that distance ahead at the quarter pole in thirty-sight seconds, and a foll distance ahead at the half mile pole in 1.17, the mate having better up a second time. Between the half and three quarter poles, he broke again and again until her clauces of saving her distance were entirely out. Reliance was kept at the top of his speed until he crossed the score, winning the heat and race in 2.38 M.

The Western War Claims Commi s'on commission has reached meanly Leven bundred, reprecareer of Genera' Pope in the fact that he has never mes | senting, in the aggregate, Sict 200.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE

Progress of the Coalition Against the United States and Mexico.

CHEAT DE PERSIGNY'S MISSION TO LONDON.

The Speeches of Earls Russell and Carnarvon and Lord Palmerston on Con. Butler's Proclemation and "Mediation."

Napoleon's Policy in the East and West,

The mails of the Arabia reached this city from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. Our Ex are dated in London and Paris on the 14th of Jane, and ontain some very important details of the news telegraphed from Halifax, which was published in the HERALD last Wednesday morning.

ttitude of France and England toward the United States and Mexico are of a very interesting character, and will mand the attention of our readers.

Our Paris Correspondence. Paris, June 11 1869

We are assured that negotiations are about being opened in London for the purpose of sriving at an understanding which will cermit the forming of propositions for a mediation in the affairs of America. If the negotiations referred to succeed, the mediation of France and England will be simultaneously offered, it is said, and in identical terms, to the belligerent parties.

The most implicit confidence is not always to be placed in the statements of the Patric. "Lying Patric" and deed, by which it is jocularly called among its readers. Besides this, it is well known to have sold body and bones to the "Confederates," and to be the most persistent and an orupulous of any of eved will benedit their cause in Europe. Were there hat the French and English governments are again conspiring against our independence of action, I should enemy," notwithstanding the some Metal odor which floats about the Paris. But there is other and very strong correborative evidence that the statement made by the Patric, and which I have given you above, is perfectly correct.

the article, of which I send you a translation, and which appeared in the columns of the Constitutionnel on Sunday last, and in which this "mediation" scheme was clearly foreshadowed, was followed by the departure of Count de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior-the fountain head from which the Constitutionnel receives its in-spirations, the warm personal friend of John Slidell and he most active and determined sympathizer in the rebel cause holding any official position—for London.

About the same time the London journals echo the sen

iments of the Constitutionnel, and urge upon France to sume the initiative and lead the way for the suppressien of the "fratricidal struggle." The recoption of the news of Panks' retreat gave the finishing touch to the preliminary negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the two governments; scape of the rebel army from Corinth has had the effect acting upon this assumption, they argustimatere y day's continuous of the war is but an unnecessary waste of blood and treasure (the European governments having always shown such a religious desire to space the former), and that in the interest of suffering humanity in America and Europe it is their duty to interiere. France, too, has been promised, through the Confederate Ambassador here, certain commercial advantages in the trade with the Confederate states after their incopendance is secured, which long and excited the ambition of Rouber, the Minister of Commerce and Aprile 1970, and try means of which she because it is a long for a long through the word and though it is by no means impossible that the whole thing may fall through, particularly in view of the fact that the Emparent ricked England to in the Mexican convention, the general belief is new in political circles that the offer of "modifaction" will be made by the middle of Joly. Indeed, the base of it are given, aithough these of course are problematical and liable to modifications; but the opinion is that in the rough they will be as follows:—

tions of the color of six months.

First—An armistic for six months.

Scond—An appeal to universal suffrage among the people of the Southern, including the border States, for a test vote, the connection of each State to be decided.

people of the Southern, including the border States, for a test vote, the connection of each State to be decided threeby.

Third—An agreement on the part of the "confederacy," If established, to abolish slavery gradually.

The South, it is said, will consent immediately to this scheme, while the North will of coarse reject it, in which case the future action of the English and French governments is to be a subject for after negotiation, although it is understood that the refusal on the part of our government is to be followed by the immediate receptation of the "Southern confederacy."

Here is the scheme as it has acquired shape in Paris. God may confound the unholy counsels in London, and prevent it from ever reaching maturity; but our government should be precaring to maintain its independence, and fight the world in arms, if need be, in its behalf.

The Paris journals quote the Courrier des Etats Unis as an American journal and the representative of American sentiment. This willfier of us and our institutions has dene us a great deal of harm in France.

The Minister of Marine will ask for a credit of several initions for the Mexican war. The Minister of War will, it is said, do the same. Mexican war stock is growing every day more and mere unpopular in Paris.

Pans, June 13, 1862.

The Fronco-English Plan of "Mediation"—M de Persigny's Mission to London—The Delay Before Richmond—Napoleon's Enmity to the Union—His Alarm at Our Growing Naval Power—Endouver to Draw Russia from the Side of America—The Mexican War

ago I warned you that what I now have to tell would occur seoner or later; that is, that France and England would interfere in the American quarrel, and that beyond a doubt they would favor the South. After waiting to a doubt they would lavor the South. After waiting to see whother General McFleilan would not at once destroy the robel army at Yorktown, or between that place and Richmond, the French government, finding that such a result was one of time, has sent M. de Persigny, that most liberal of all libe al ministers, to London, where he is oint action with Franco, in what the letter styles a "me diation." but which, once refused, as France fondly hopes tervention—a most unwarrantable interference in the affairs of others. But I warned y u months ago of this, Napoleon was your friend, that he had his eye on Eng-land, and such like bosh.

ment of the American rebellion, that France is and has been from the first heatile to the Washington government. At the commencement of the struggic it was Napoleon III. and his sycophants who were your enemies. Now scarcely a man in France but what deems the government of the United States in error, and but what sides with the South. So much for the shameful course pur-med by the F each semi-official press, as well as by the American Minister here, who should have exerce himself in causing the foul misrepresentations of the Parit prove to be stopped. He could have accomplished this had be en cavered to do so; at any rate, he could